

**Why Eisenhower
Is Silent on
Censure Issue**

—See Page 4 Vol. XXXI, No. 236
(8 Pages)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

New York, Friday, November 26, 1954
Price 10 Cents

**Protests Grow
Against Killings
In Guatemala**

—See Page 6

BRITONS HIT CHURCHILL'S 'COLD WAR' ADMISSIONS

Union Shop, 17c Hourly Raise in New Dock Pact

By GEORGE MORRIS

The International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association yesterday reached a two-year agreement providing for a package increase amounting to 17 cents an hour, the union shop and virtually the death of the hated shapeup evil.

The pact, subject to ratification at ILA membership meetings next week, was reached 5 a.m. after prolonged marathon sessions to give the 30,000 dock workers in the port something more than the usual Thanksgiving cheer.

John Burke, federal mediator who participated in the negotiations said a number of provisions in the pact will have the effect of virtually eliminating the shapeup evil. While the law which last year set up the New York-New Jersey Bi-State Waterfront Commission had outlawed the outdoor shapeup, the hiring system was merely transferred indoors to the commission's hiring halls. But the pick of longshoremen, slave-market fashion, at the whim of a hiring boss, is still retained.

The new pact provides for the union shop—a requirement that after 30 days in the trade a man must join the union to work; notice to a longshoreman a day in advance for work and a guarantee to him at least four hours pay if he reports to work and there is no work for him. That will in effect establish a direct employer-employee relationship that will leave Governor Dewey's Waterfront Commission with a minimum of influence on hiring.

BLOW TO RAIDERS

The agreement was also a blow to the AFL's executive council that had spent more than a million dollars in its two-year effort to smash the ILA and take over through a new AFL dock union.

The union shop is the first on Atlantic Coast waterfronts.

The raises in the two-year pact are in addition to the raise of eight cents an hour collected by longshoremen several weeks ago, retroactive for a year, that were won after a two-day strike. That was only on account of the strife-torn year during which certification of the ILA was held up by the National Labor Relations Board and the consequent suspension of collective bargaining and union conditions for the period.

The new raises included:

- A seven-cent hourly raise immediate.
- Another six cents on Oct. 1, 1955.
- Two cents an hour more (to a total of nine cents) in the welfare fund.
- Two more cents an hour (to a total of seven cents) into the

pension fund.

The pact also includes a no-strike, no-lockout, no-stoppage provision for its two-year duration. An arbitration machinery will settle disputes over the pact.

For nearly two years real collective bargaining had been virtually non-existent on the New York-New Jersey waterfront. The employers made the most of the AFL's raid against the ILA. Governor Dewey, making the most of crime commission hearings and the state's legal machinery, encouraged the AFL's raids.

Later, when the ILA won a collective bargaining election, Dewey's office intervened to get the NLRB to hold up and eventually refuse certification on the excuse that there were irregularities and "gangster" influence. A similar effort was made in the second election when the ILA won.

During last year's month-long strike of the ILA the AFL union, assisted openly by the Waterfront Commission, engaged in open scab-running.

Cloakmakers Honor Their Fellow Worker

Yesterday being a holiday, we're still at the point we reached Wednesday. We figure today's contributions should make up the day's loss.

A group of cloakmakers honored a beloved co-worker, Anna, at a party the other day. Anna is a devoted supporter of the Daily Worker, and her co-workers decided a good way to pay her honor was to contribute \$100 to the paper's \$60,000 fund campaign.

This was among the many contributions received by us Wednesday. Along with it were several other contributions from garment workers, totalling \$160.

From a Chicago truck-driver and his wife came \$50, half a week's wages, along with another \$25 from other Chicagoans.

New York distributive workers came up with another \$72, fifty from a group of white collar workers in the distributive fields, \$16 from some shoe workers to be credited to George Morris, \$6 from some textile workers also for Morris.

From Buffalo, there was \$100 in honor of a dear friend—"an outstanding comrade and rare person, whose death on November 11, 1954, was a tremendous loss to us in Buffalo—to all who knew her."

Her friends who make this contribution write that they express their deep sorrow to her family, and pledge to honor her memory in the only way she would want—"by working for the fulfillment of the content of her life."

Printing workers in New York contributed a total of \$90; there was \$35 from Coney Island industrial workers, \$20 from clothing workers, \$15 from painters and other sums from other industrial workers.

From a group of Yugoslav Youth in Detroit came \$62.

With Christmas just four weeks away, get your Xmas gifts to the Daily Worker fund campaign rolling now. Thirty thousand dollars worth!

Received Wednesday	\$ 993.00
Total to date	30,656.44
STILL TO GO	29,343.56

Mail or wire your contributions to:

P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y.

Funeral Services to Be Held Today For Israel Amter, Communist Leader

Funeral services for Israel Amter, Communist leader who died Wednesday in Columbus Hospital at the age of 78 years after a half-century record of devotion to the cause of the working class, will be held at 11 a.m. today (Friday) in Gramercy Memorial chapel, 152 Second Ave.

Interment will be in Kensiko cemetery, Valhalla, N. Y.

Adding its tribute to the leader whose work during the unemployed movement and for organization of the unorganized in basic industry played so large a part in the social development of more than three decades, the Labor Youth League yesterday declared:

"The National and New York State Councils of the Labor Youth League mourn the passing of Israel Amter, valiant and outstanding Communist and working class leader. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his family and associates.

"Israel Amter's life was selfless-

ly devoted to advancing the welfare and happiness of the working class. He contributed without stint of his great talents and energy to the cause of peace and democracy, as well as to the advancement in the United States of the principles and ideals of scientific socialism.

"Thousands of Communists and progressives who became active in the working class movement through the Young Communist League remember the profound contributions which Amter made to their organization and to their understanding and growth as class-conscious fighters for the needs of their generation and the nation as a whole.

"His understanding and patience, his concern and advice helped mold the outlook and character of a generation which contributed to the defense of democracy on the battlefields of Spain and in World War II; which advanced the organization of the

trade union movement throughout the country; which built Negro-white unity and advanced the fight for Negro rights.

"Inactive in the last years of his life because of poor health, Amter was not able to participate in any activities or functions of the Labor Youth League and become personally known to all of the members of the Labor Youth League. However, from the time of our Founding Conference of the Labor Youth League in May, 1949, until close to the time of his death, he constantly expressed interest in our activities and growth. He read the reports of our conventions and gatherings, and in discussions with some leaders and members of the LYL kept abreast of the activities of the youth movement.

"The warmest remembrances of Israel Amter shall always live in the minds and hearts of all who knew him. As the history of the

(Continued on Page 3)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today blurted out new admissions as he sought to answer widespread protests here following his revelation that as far back as 1945 he was already moving to use the Nazis against the Soviet Union.

Churchill had said the day before that he had wired Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery before World War II ended to stack captured Nazi arms "so they could be easily issued again to German soldiers whom we would have to work with if the Soviet advance continued into Europe."

Speaking in Woodford, Churchill had said:

"Even before the war had ended and while the Germans were surrendering in hundreds and thousands and our streets were crowded with cheering people, I telegraphed to Lord Montgomery telling him to be careful in collecting German arms; to stack them so that they could be easily issued again to German soldiers whom we would have to work with if the Soviet advance continued into Europe."

Today in the House of Commons, Sidney Silverman, an Independent Socialist member of Parliament, questioned Churchill on his disclosures. Churchill repeated his admissions, and then added:

"I may also direct the honorable member's attention to the reference to the situation in Denmark. Made in a message sent a few days earlier to the foreign secretary, of which the following extract was published on page 469 of volume six of 'The Second World War.'

"May 5, 1945—In the north, Eisenhower threw in an American Corps with great dexterity to help Montgomery in his advance on Lubeck. He got there with 12 hours to spare.

"There were reports from the British Naval Attache at Stockholm that, according to Swedish information, the Russians have dropper parachutists a few miles south of Copenhagen and that Communist activities have appeared there.

"It now appears there were only two parachutists. We are sending in a moderate holding force to Copenhagen by air, and the rest of Denmark is being rapidly occupied from henceforward by our fast-moving armored columns.

"I think, therefore, having regard to the joyous feeling of the Danes and the abject submission and would-be partisanship of the surrendered Huns, we shall head our Soviet friends off at this point too."

Newspapers of all shades of political opinion in Britain expressed shock at Churchill's disclosures. The comment in today's London Times was typical.

"It certainly will not help," said the London Times, "to convince the Russians that the Western powers are straightforward in their declarations of peace today. Nor by suggesting we were ready to use Nazi-indoctrinated troops in 1945 will it help the cause of West German rearmament."

South CP Leaflet Hits Junius Scales Frameup

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—The Communist Party of Shelby County, Tennessee, in a leaflet distributed here after the Smith Act arrest of Junius Scales, called for protests over the excessive bail of \$100,000 set by U.S. Commissioner Leslie A. Nicholson at the FBI's request.

The widely-distributed leaflet was attacked by the local press as evidence of a "reactivated Red cell," but little was said of the leaflet's contents, which exposed the lies about Scales and the Communist Party. The leaflet says:

"What Crime? . . . The FBI has arrested a young man in Memphis. He is being held in the Shelby County Jail on \$100,000 bail bond. The FBI charges Junius Scales with heading an 'underground conspiracy' of the Commu-

nist Party of Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

"There are no acts or deeds charged because the FBI knows that none exist.

"Junius Scales and the Communist Party are being persecuted solely for their ideas. Neither Scales nor the Communist Party has ever advocated force or violence, nor overthrow of the government. The Communist Party does say that the people have the right to change their government whenever they so choose.

"The Communist Party believes in and fights for democracy for all the people, not just the rich and powerful. It believes the Negroes, the workers, the women, and the little businessmen must have full equality. It does not believe that the 'economic royalists' like Charlie Wilson, General Motors, DuPont, Standard Oil, etc. should have complete control of our country.

The Communist Party wants jobs for the American people, it doesn't believe any worker should be jobless. It believes that people are more important than profits.

"The Communist Party wants peace. It believes in peaceful co-existence and friendly competition between all countries, socialist or capitalist. It believes the people will ear nthe truth about the Communist Party and socialism in a peaceful and democratic world. It denies that the Soviet Union or any country led by working people threatens our country, or could threaten our country. The threat is here, from greedy, profit-hungry men who would thrust us into a war of ruin.

"Scales frameup should be protested. The boss-controlled press, radio, and TV has already convicted him. The boss-controlled press, radio, and TV has already convicted him. In the hysteria and fearful atmosphere of today an accused Communist cannot be given a fair trial. In America, a trial of ideas and beliefs is a farce. Freedom cannot long endure in such a climate.

"Article VIII of the Bill of Rights says: 'Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.' The Bill of Rights makes no exceptions. It doesn't say except for suspected or self-proclaimed Communists. Isn't \$100,000 bail excessive for a young man who has devoted his life to the workers?

"Write: U.S. Commissioner Leslie A. Nicholson, Federal Building, Memphis, Tenn. Urge him to set reasonable bail in Scales' case.

"For additional information write: Southern Regional Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A., 268 7th Ave., New York 1, N.Y."

Strikebreaker May Be Next NLRB Appointee

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Published reports from Washington that Newell N. Fowler, Memphis attorney, may be the Eisenhower appointee to succeed Albert C. Beeson on the National Labor Relations Board were received with mixed reaction here.

Fowler, who has built up quite a record as a strikebreaking attorney, said he "regretted" the premature publication of his being considered for the NLRB post.

It has been common knowledge in labor circles for some time that Fowler's anti-union activities have won him the approval of the Republican administration. His professional connections with Attorney General Herbert Brownell are also cited.

Among Fowler's outstanding "services" were his handling of company strategy that resulted in the breaking of the Memphis Furniture Co. strike in 1948-49, the American Snuff Co. strike in 1950, and the Malone & Hyde strike in the spring of 1954.

The Malone & Hyde strike of a Teamster local was featured by the use of white scabs to replace Negro workers and ended in a lockout of workers who had up to 20 years of seniority. Fowler's tactics brought about protests from the local NAACP, and were attacked by Rep. A. Clayton Powell in a speech from the floor of the House urging Memphians to boycott the Malone & Hyde stores.

Trade unionists in Memphis are confident that when word gets out just what kind of "labor" lawyer Fowler is, sufficient opposition will develop to block his appointment.

UAW Wage Talks with Aviation Company Seek 10-Cent Increase

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Signaling the start of one of the year's most significant wage battles, the North American Aviation Corp. and the CIO United Auto Workers opened negotiations here for a new contract to cover all plants in Los Angeles county and operations at Fresno and Columbus, Ohio.

Union demands were spearheaded by a 10 cent across the board wage increase proposal, and by a determination to achieve this time what was lost in last year's bitter 54-day strike—a full union shop.

The negotiators were working against a deadline of Dec. 14 when the current strike-won contract expires. Heading the opening sessions here for the union is Jack Conroy, administrative director of North American intra-corporation

bargaining. With him are president Paul Schrade and other officers of Los Angeles County Local 887, and the officers of Fresno Local 1151 and Columbus Local 927. E. D. Starkweather, industrial relations director who played the leading company role in last year's strike resistance, is spokesman for North American.

Leading demands of the union, aside from the 10 cent general wage increase and the full union shop covering all plants, and all production and maintenance employees are:

- Addition to the base pay rates of all classifications 3 cents of the amount now paid as cost of living bonus.
- Increase in the number of paid holidays per year—from six

Junius Scales Transferred to Greensboro, N.C.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Junius Irving Scales, 34, accused by the FBI of heading an "underground conspiracy" of the Communist Party in Tennessee and the Carolinas, was returned to Greensboro, N.C., today for trial on charges.

Scales was arrested in Memphis last Thursday, a few hours after he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Wilkesboro, N.C.

Gov't Tries New Trick for 5th Trial of Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has charged the Department of Justice was beginning a press campaign to hide the fact that its forthcoming denaturalization and deportation proceedings against ILWU president Harry Bridges will be a fifth trial on the same discredited charges.

Noting the fact that a so-called interrogatory petition was filed in federal district court and given to the newspapers even before being served upon Bridges, the ILWU officers said:

"This is the first instance in American history in which a man has been placed in double, triple, quadruple and quintuple jeopardy, and the Department of Justice seeks to cover this fact by inflaming the public mind with the idea that something new has been added.

"The so-called interrogatory which seeks, by the well-known McCarthy technique, to elicit guilt-by-association information from Bridges, asks nothing that hasn't been asked and answered in four previous trials and spread over court and public records for the past 20 years.

"This continuing campaign against our union will continue to be met with fighting resistance and all the resources of the union's command, and this includes the main resources of the solidarity which the union has maintained on this subject over the past gainful 20 years."

United Labor Fights Open Shop Law

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25 (FP).—A quarter million copies of a folder exposing a Chamber of Commerce campaign to impose a "right to work" law banning union security in this state have been distributed by the Missouri AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods.

Three labor groups have united to defeat the employer drive.

Must Studebaker Workers Buy Studebakers? Up to NLRB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The National Labor Relations Board heard final arguments yesterday on the "unfair" charges filed against the Studebaker Corp., for laying off 19 employees who bought other makes of cars.

Elmer Kovach, former test driver for Studebaker, recounted the case of a six-foot-seven employee who declined to buy a Studebaker because it was too small for him.

Kovach said the employee "tried to fit into a Studebaker" but couldn't make it. Nevertheless, he said, the company laid him off.

Kovach said he himself was discharged for owning an Oldsmobile. He couldn't get his job back even when he offered to buy a Studebaker as well, he said.

Unfair labor practice charges have been filed against the company and Local 5 of the CIO United Auto Workers at South Bend, Ind.

Kovach told the NLRB that he offered to buy a Studebaker but was told he would have to sell the Olds also.

"This I refused to do," he said. Kovach, supported by NLRB general counsel David Bott, contends that the layoffs were illegal and discriminatory.

NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Leff has recommended dismissal of the charges. He said there is no evidence that the union caused the dismissal and that the Taft-Hartley law does not prevent an employer from requiring workers to buy his products instead of other makes.

The company contends that it fired the employees because its other workers didn't want to work with anyone who bought other makes of cars and it said this caused labor unrest.

John H. Morse, representing the company, and Nathan Levy, representing the local union, both testified there was an "unwritten law" at Studebaker that the employees should buy the cars they make. They said the policy existed before the union came into the plant.

End of Jobless Pay Swells Pre-Christmas Relief Rolls

Pre-Christmas and other seasonal factors last week brought some increases in employment in New York City according to figures on unemployment insurance claims, but the city's relief rolls took another jump in October, for the eleventh consecutive month.

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy said the "upward trend is continuing in relief rolls," now including 274,143 men, women and children, an increase of 2,418 in October. In the last 11 months the city's relief rolls climbed by a total of 27,708 persons.

Meanwhile Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi boasted that the city's unemployment insurance rolls for the first time this year dropped to below last year's figure for the same week. Claims in the latest week were 144,400—2,000 below last year's.

But this figure does not reflect the many thousands who have exhausted their benefits and no longer appear on the record as unemployed.

These workers who can no longer draw jobless checks, and their families swell the relief rolls. The breakdown of those on relief shows 44,984 on home relief; 137,078 dependent children; 8,130 on veterans' assistance and 52,745 on old age assistance.

UE Urges Boycott of Products of Runaway Safety Razor Company

Boycott of the products of the American Safety Razor Corp., which is planning to close its Brooklyn plant and operate a runaway plant in Staunton, Va., was asked here by Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE).

Emspak asked consumers to refuse to buy the following products of the American Safety Razor Corp.: Gem razors and blades, Treet blades, Ever Ready brushes, Silver Star blades, Blue Star blades, Persona blades, Pal Hollowground blades, ASR Ascol lighters.

"For more than 50 years," Emspak said, "the American Safety Razor Co. has been making Gem razors, blades and other products in New York City. On Oct. 28 this company threw 1,400 men and women workers out into the street to join Brooklyn's unemployed. The company is running away to Staunton, Va., where wages are 75 cents an hour—\$30 a week—a jimcrow, open shop town.

"Many ASR workers have 30, 40 and as much as 50 years' service with the company. They will never be able to get other jobs."

Emspak said after UE Local 475 negotiated and signed an agreement for severance pay and pensions, "the company went back on its agreement and is ruthlessly throwing its workers on the human scrapheap with no pensions or severance payments at all." He said pickets have been clubbed away from the plant gates by police to make way for trucks to start moving the machinery south.

"There is no economic necessity for the runaway," the UE leader said. "American Safety Razor is the second largest company in its line. Its profits are steadily increas-

ing. It has just reported a nine-month profit of \$1,413,396, as against \$973,992 for the same period in 1953 and \$596,771 in 1952."

Farmers Get 4% Less This Year For Products

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Farmers' crop and livestock marketings the first 10 months of this year brought them about \$24,200,000,000 or 4 percent less than last year, the Agriculture Department reported today.

The Department said cash receipts from livestock and livestock products totaled \$13,800,000,000, down 3 percent from a year ago, and crop receipts totaled \$10,400,000,000, down 5 percent.

Canada POW to Be Freed Dec. 5 by China

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—A housewife who never gave up and four children who haven't seen their daddy for two years were "to excited to eat" today following word that the only Canadian still held by the Chinese will be home for Christmas.

Mrs. A. R. Mackenzie, wife of air squadron leader Andy Mackenzie, said news from the Defense Department that he would be freed Dec. 5 at the Hong Kong border was "the most wonderful call I ever received."

Mackenzie's wife and children have received 40 letters and seven photographs from him since he was shot down in Korea in 1953.

Loyola U., South, To Bar Jimcrow At Sports Site

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Loyola University of the South will apparently become the first school in Louisiana and possibly in the South to lift the sports racial barrier, it was learned today.

Ike on Schools Is Just Dandy, Talmadge Says

ATLANTA, Nov. 25. — Gov. Herman Talmadge said tonight that the Eisenhower administration's proposal that integration of races in schools be handled on a local basis shows "those people are finally waking up."

"I am happy to hear that they are taking local folks into consideration," Talmadge said on hearing that the Justice Department has urged the Supreme Court to let lower courts see to compliance with the integration edict.

But Talmadge reiterated that "segregation will not be ended in Georgia at any time." The governor has vigorously denounced the Supreme Court decision of last May and his successor, Gov.-Elect Marvin Griffin, has pledged to carry on his fight.

Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia said that the move "shows that at long last they realize the court has written a decision almost impossible to enforce in the fringe areas and impossible to enforce in states like Georgia."

At the same time, Cook criticized the administration's intervention in the segregation case. "This is the first time I've ever known the executive branch, a political body, to tell the Supreme Court how to carry out a decision," Cook said.

South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes said the "Supreme Court should remand the (state's) case to the District court."

"It sounds like the same proposal made by the former attorney general, Mr. (James) McGranery, during the previous administration," Byrnes said. "I would not want to comment upon it because I have not read the brief."

Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin said, "I am happy that they have accepted in part our theory of local determination."

"I feel that not only the Federal District courts but the state Circuit courts should have jurisdiction also," Ervin added.

Although there was no official announcement, it was learned the institution has scheduled three home basketball games with teams listing Negroes on their rosters.

At the same time, it was disclosed there would be no special section set aside for Negroes in the new Loyola Field House.

"Tickets will be on a strict first-come, first served basis," an authoritative source said. "Tickets are on sale to anyone who wants to attend Loyola games."

This year's Sugar Bowl basketball tournament will be held in the new field house—completed this year.

The first team said to have Negroes on its squad to play Loyola will be LaSalle of Philadelphia on Dec. 5.

Four nights later, in a preliminary game, Loyola plays Keesler Air Force Base, which is reported to have several Negroes on the team. The University of Illinois, which has a Negro player, will play Loyola here Dec. 22.

To Report on Closing of Ellis Island

A report on the significance of the Justice Department's shutting down of Ellis Island and other immigration detention centers in California, Washington and Massachusetts will be presented by Abner Green to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans, which is to be held at the Yugoslav-American Hall.

Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will report on his nationwide tour.

Green declared yesterday, "The Justice Department's program of closing immigration detention centers is part of the Walter-McCarran law program signifying intensified hardship for foreign-born Americans."

"One of the immediate effects of this program resulted in the transferring of Jose Ocon from Terminal Island to the Los Angeles County Jail, which jeopardizes his life, since he is not well and has a history of tuberculosis."

Sam Coleman Free on Appeal Of Frameup

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Samuel I. Coleman, victim of a Smith Act "harboring" charge, has been released from Leavenworth prison in Kansas pending appeal of his conviction.

Coleman was ordered freed after \$40,000 bail, raised by his family, had been posted in San Francisco by his wife, Edna. Notice of appeal of conviction of Coleman and three co-defendants has been filed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Coleman has been in prison since May 3.

Shirley Kremen of Los Angeles, one of the four persons convicted in the "harboring" case, also has posted appeal bail.

The others, Sidney Steinberg and Carl Ross, are still in prison for lack of bail.

Anti-Semitic Hotel Dropped As Parley Site

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Dec. 8-11 convention of the National Association of Attorney Generals has been switched from Phoenix, Ariz., to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to avoid any "restrictions," it was announced today.

A spokesman said there had been a question of possible racial restriction at the Camelback Inn in Phoenix.

In Phoenix, Jack Stewart, general manager of the Camelback Inn said that on Monday night he had refused a final plea from the Attorney Generals "to change our policy to take many Jewish guests."

The Anti-Defamation League had petitioned the National Association of Attorney Generals to move the convention site.

Board Named by Eisenhower to Study Rail Wages

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 25. — President Eisenhower today named the three members of an emergency fact-finding board which he set up Tuesday to study a wage dispute between conductors and brakemen and most of the nation's railroads.

They are Judge Edward M. Sharpe, Lansing, Mich., chief justice of the Michigan Supreme Court; Charles A. Sprague, Salem, Ore., newspaper publisher and editor, and John T. Dunlop, Harvard economics professor.

Trade Parley To Prelude Nazi Rearming

PARIS, Nov. 25. — France and Germany resume work next week on proposed trade, economic and political agreements.

Herbert Blankenhorn, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's foreign policy adviser, left Bonn for Paris today to resume Franco-German talks on the Saar, agreement on which has been made a condition of French ratification of the pact to rearm the Nazis.

Government sources emphasized that the Paris talks are not for a revision of the agreement already reached between Adenauer and French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, but to discuss supplementary matters to the pact.

An official announcement today said that full negotiations on a six-months trade accord with Germany will start Nov. 29. Germany already is taking important shipments of French wheat in anticipation of the new agreement.

Reclamation Meet Refuses to Back Giveaway

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 25.—A move to endorse the Eisenhower Administration's water and power policies was rejected by the National Reclamation Association at its annual convention here.

The 17-state organization tabled a motion calling for "active support" of the giveaway program on natural resources. The vote was 11-5, with one state not voting.

Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, had appealed to the group for "continued cooperation."

Association vice-president L. E. Coles, who said he favors the Administration's program himself, added that election returns indicated the voters of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana were against it.

Social Causes Of Smog Cited in London Report

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A government committee today mapped one of history's most ambitious undertakings—to defog London.

Two years ago 4,000 persons in one month died of complications due to the smog in London. The committee set up after that catastrophe reported today that the city's smogs and fogs could be banished forever.

It found that air pollution was a "social and economic evil of the first magnitude," and said it was costing the country \$700,000,000 a year.

The report recommended zones where smoke from chimneys would be forbidden, and larger smoke control areas where bituminous coal would be banned.

House owners would receive financial assistance to convert domestic appliances in smoke-free and smoke-control areas, and the purchase tax, now 50 percent, would be eliminated on gas and electric heaters, the committee said.

Locomotives are responsible for one-seventh of all smoke in the air, so electrification should be speeded up, the group said.

Ecuador Law Would Jail Gov't Critics

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 25.—Newspapermen here were alarmed today by a new law making publication of "slandorous" reports about Government officials or diplomats a crime punishable by imprisonment for as long as 12 years.

The law, signed yesterday by President Jose M. Velasco Ibarra, also penalizes the publication of "immoral or subversive" matter.

Stockyard Workers Sign Censure Pleas

CHICAGO.—Thousands of stockyard workers this week signed petitions demanding that Sen. Joseph McCarthy be severely censured by the U. S. Senate.

The petition campaign was launched by the Armour Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers. However, after a meeting of the District Council, the campaign was being extended into all locals in this area.

Stewards reported good response to the petition which actually demanded not only censure but also that "Joe Must Go!"

The Armour local's petition was directed to Sen Paul H. Douglas, urging that he vote for the censure resolution of the Watkins Committee.

Legislator Asks U.S. Spend Billion in South America

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Nov. 25.—Rep. James Fulton, Pittsburgh, Pa., Republican who heads the House Subcommittee for Europe, proposed a billion dollar foreign aid program for South America today—a sharp break with the U.S. Administration's "ice cold" bankers, approach to Latin American relations.

"There will be a fight in Congress at the next session when we are asked to approve plans for Latin America which provide only a pittance of what the United States is spending elsewhere," Fulton said.

Fulton, re-elected to a sixth term in recent elections, is attending the Inter-American Economic

Conference as an observer assigned by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He is not a member of the United States delegation.

The conference itself worked only a half day, out of deference to the United States' Thanksgiving Day. The U. S. delegation moved to Rio de Janeiro en masse. Attorney General Brownell and Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey were guests at the home of Ambassador James Kemper.

FUNERAL

(Continued from Page 1) working class movement and Communist Party of the United States is studied and understood by this and succeeding generations of American youth, his life and work will stand out as guide and inspiration for all."

The statement was signed by Leon Wofsy, national chairman; Mel Williamson, national vice-chairman, and Joseph Buchholtz, New York chairman.

Fellow - Prisoners Angered at Remington Murder, Says Warden

LEWISBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—Mrs. William Walter Remington and the Rev. George P. Dominick, chaplain at the Lewisburg Federal Prison, today completed arrangements for shipping the body of her husband to Midland Park, N. J., for burial.

Remington, former \$10,000-a-year government economist who was imprisoned on a witchhunt frameup, died yesterday, following a brutal attack near his prison cell.

Warden Fred T. Wilkinson, meanwhile said, "We are not taking any specific precautions to protect Alger Hiss, scheduled to be released Saturday."

Wilkinson said today he did not believe the attack on Remington had an anti-Communist motive.

"We feel that the inmates here in large majority are sorry about the incident," Wilkinson said.

"They are quite angry about what occurred. We have taken no concerted action (regarding Hiss) although we are not unmindful at our institution of security for everyone."

Wilkinson said the FBI was continuing its investigation into the fatal attack, adding that the FBI's final report would be turned over to the U. S. attorney for action.

Remington's assailants, identified as George Junior McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va., and Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington, are reported facing charges of first degree murder.

Records showed both men had long police and prison records. McCoy had been in prison three times in the last nine years.

CRC PROTESTS The Civil Rights Congress, com-

menting on the prison murder of Remington, protested yesterday against "the creation of conditions that make possible violence against patriotic Americans."

"We protest," the CRC added, "the refusal on the part of the Justice Department to differentiate between political prisoners and criminals. We demand that political prisoners be accorded the kind of treatment commensurate with their position in society as patriotic individuals. We demand that Mr. Remington's assailants be tried for murder."

"We call upon President Eisenhower to recognize the blot on American justice that is now being clearly seen by world opinion as well as by the American people, to grant amnesty to all political prisoners, and to end all

The Soft-Spoken Irishman They've Tried to Deport for 16 Years

By WILLIAM PARRY

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—A soft-spoken Irishman in his 70th year threatens the very foundations of government in these United States.

Such is the solemn contention of the U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, the arm of government charged with prosecution of the McCarran-Walter Act drive against the foreign-born.

The drive to exile James Crane to the Ireland he last saw four decades ago is now in its 16th year. Thousands of taxpayers dollars have been lavished on pressing the charges against him.

Perhaps a report to the taxpayers from Jim Crane's point of view is in order.

WHEN CRANE boarded a steamship in Liverpool in 1914, having taken his last look at the old country, there was no McCarran-Walter law barring from entry the strong young sons of Europe. Their cheap labor was needed in the mushrooming factories of the East and Midwest.

When Crane was hired in at Carnegie's Reading, Pa., mill, he was put to firing boilers on a 13½ hour night shift. An 81-hour work week, with no overtime.

"Spare time?" he says today, in a lilting brogue scarcely modified in 40 years span, "there was no spare time. You were lucky to get enough rest to get through the week."

THROUGH THE so-called

"roaring '20's" Jim Crane went his quiet way, moving from place to place, finding work here, dogged with bad luck there. Ties with the old country weakened as the years went by. Twice Crane applied for citizenship, but the time limit within which he could seek final papers elapsed each time.

The 1929 crash found him in the company state of Montana, working in Anaconda's copper-mine "glory holes." Men were laid off thousands at a clip as the Great Depression cast its leaden pall upon the land.

"We all scattered," recalls Crane, "for the winter starts early in Montana. I came on to Seattle in 1930 to attend the glorious depression, and I've been here ever since."

HE WAS TO FIND his next steady job 12 years later, building barracks in the World War II year 1942.

In Seattle as everywhere during that decade of mass misery, organization of the unemployed became the precondition to food, clothing, shelter, often life itself, Seattle's "republic of the penniless," the cooperative Unemployed Citizens League, sprang up, and from it grew the Workers Alliance. Crane was a charter member and for three years secretary of Local 1, better known as the "Skidroad local."

The terrible '30's were years of fighting for jobs and for relief, years of mass demonstrations in the County-City building, of meetings, dramatic protest marches, battles with calloused

officials and cops' truncheons and firemen's hoses. Out of such battles grew the nationwide organizing drives that cracked the open shop citadels in which Crane was toiled in an earlier generation.

IN 1939 the immigration struck back. Crane was among those arrested for deportation. As there was then no local committees to defend the foreign born, this leader of the unemployed was held 14 months in jail in lieu of bond.

From that day to this, Crane has never been free of the hostile attention of immigration authorities. Endless hearings have been held. Appeal after appeal has been made from deportation orders.

Justice is expensive (when it is to be had at all) for a 70-year-old foreign born pensioner. Hundreds of persons have contributed funds to the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to keep Jim Crane in this country and out of jail. Still the fight goes on.

The Board of Immigration Appeals recently refused Crane's petition to suspend the deportation order on grounds of hardship. It knew Crane would lose his pension rights if he were sent to Ireland. It knew he would have no means of livelihood there, no surviving relatives except an elderly sister and her husband, both on the pension in the old country.

Obviously the McCarran-Walter Act leaves no room for humane considerations. It is design-

Amter's Widow, Sadie Van Veen, Gives to Daily Worker Fund Drive

On Tuesday evening, just a few brief hours before the tragic death of that great American workingclass leader, Israel Amter, his wife, Sadie, handed us \$5 for the Daily Worker's \$60,000 fund campaign, with this note:

"One day, a copy of the Daily Worker falls into the hands of a man who has never seen it. For the first time, he reads the scientific Marxist answers to the violence and confusion, the lying propaganda and savage war cries of the daily press, radio, television.

"He reads of the true meaning of McCarthyism and the foul acts of the lynch mobs; of the men and women jailed and deported under the Smith and McCarran Acts because they dare to disagree with the Washington war crowd.

"He reads that war is not inevitable, and how the world can be saved from A-bomb and H-bomb destruction.

"And we who have been reading and cherishing the workers' press for so many years—can we imagine what an intellectual desert life would be without it?

"Let every reader send the \$10 requested! If you can't do it at once, make it in two or three payments. I enclose \$5 to add to the \$2 already given, and expect to send another \$3 to make it ten.

"This small but powerful shaft of light must continue to illumine the minds of the women and men of our land."

And soon after she learned of Amter's death, another loyal supporter of our paper, Muriel Symington, reacted by sending \$10 to the fund campaign.

"Even the heavens mourn when great men die," she wrote. "It was pouring rain when word came of Israel Amter's death. It leaves his devoted wife and co-worker, Sadie, and their children grief-stricken but not desolate. Their pain will be eased for being shared by thousands who were his companions in struggle.

"Even toward the end, whenever he would rally from a coma, Amter would ask his wife anxiously about the progress The Worker fund. Responding to that deep concern, I want to pay my humble respect to one of the great builders of our paper by donating \$10 to his memory."

ed to terrorize America's foreign-born millions and is being ruthlessly used to that end. That is why the demand for its repeal has been voiced by virtually every people's organization in the land.

That is why the case of Jim Crane has, in a modest way, become an international affair. The U. S. embassy in Dublin recent-

ly received a protest letter, signed by Sec. Michael O'Riordan on behalf of the Irish Workers League.

"Mr. Crane asks no more," the letter said, "than to be let live his remaining years out in peace in the land where he has spent the better part of his life and to which he has given hard work and devoted service."

Behind Eisenhower's Silence on Censure Fight

GOP BOSSES HAD A CERTAIN USE FOR MCCARTHY

In the present struggle for Senate censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, President Eisenhower has remained silent. The following excerpts from Joseph Morton's pamphlet, "McCarthy, the Man and the Ism," throw light from past events on why Eisenhower and the leaders of political reaction in the U. S. feel bound to save McCarthy.

III. THE POLITICAL POWER

McCarthy likes to tell this story about himself. After a violent broadside against the State Department, he was greeted in the Senate cloakroom by Senator John W. Bricker (R-O) who said:

"Joe, you're a real s.o.b. But sometimes it's useful to have s.o.b.s around to do the dirty work."

The anecdote is essentially more revealing than tons of stuff published about McCarthy. The Senator's fondness of the story might indicate that he has a keener insight into his own power than most of his critics. McCarthy became a power because influential people need an S.O.B. around "to do the dirty work."

This explains McCarthy's relation with the Eisenhower Administration. In some of its aspects, this relationship brings to mind the refrain of an old-time popular song:

"You made me love you,
I didn't wanna do it."

That is an especially apt theme song for Gen. Eisenhower's performance during the 1952 election campaign. Some of the chronology is instructive.

On Aug. 22, interviewed at Denver, Eisenhower said he is "not going to campaign for or give blanket endorsement to anyone" who proceeds in a manner that is "not decent, right, just or fair." But, added the general, if McCarthy won the Republican primary in Wisconsin he would be supported "as a member of the Republican organization."

He did not approve of "character assassination," said Eisenhower, and reporters noted he rose from his chair, his face flushed,

and stepped from behind his desk when someone mentioned the name of Gen. George Marshall. McCarthy had, in effect, accused Marshall of treason.

"George Marshall," Eisenhower intoned, "is one of the patriots of this country."

On Sept. 10, the day after McCarthy carried the Republican primary, Eisenhower replied with a terse "no comment" when asked if he would support McCarthy.

In early October, less than a month later, the coy reserve was gone. Eisenhower campaigned through Wisconsin, and Time magazine reported: "As the train rolled across Wisconsin, McCarthy was very much in evidence." Eisenhower and McCarthy shared the train platform and the plaudits.

The harshest words the general could find for the former Marine captain were: "The purpose that (McCarthy) and I have of ridding the government of the incompetents and dishonest and, above all, the subversive and disloyal are one and the same. Our differences, therefore, have nothing to do with the end result we are seeking. The differences apply to method."

Having won, McCarthy could afford to be condescending. "I thought General Eisenhower handled the situation pretty well," he told reporters.

Later, McCarthy introduced Eisenhower at the Milwaukee Arena as "a great American who'll make a great President." Eisenhower responded by making his major "anti-Communist" campaign speech. Deleted from an early draft of the speech was a reference to McCarthy's attack on Gen. Marshall.

HOW "UNDERMINE" BECAME "INFIRING"

The former Chief of Staff had surrendered to "Tail-Gunner" Joe. The Republican high command had decided that McCarthy's "dirty work" was useful in a campaign year.

More ignominious was the

battle of the Greek ships. Here again the sequence of events is instructive.

MARCH 28 (1953) By-passing the Eisenhower Administration, Sen. McCarthy announced that Greek owners of 242 merchant ships had concluded an agreement with him to break off all trade with North Korea and the China mainland.

MARCH 30—Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen angrily accused McCarthy of interfering with the nation's foreign policy and "undermining the Administration's efforts to curb shipments to 'iron curtain' countries."

APRIL 1—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, had lunch with McCarthy. According to United Press, Dulles "warned McCarthy of the dangers of meddling in foreign affairs and McCarthy promised to cooperate in the future."

APRIL 2—President Eisenhower, Associated Press reported, "scoffed at any idea that Sen. McCarthy's dealings with Greek shipowners are a threat to U. S. foreign policy."

APRIL 3—A penitent Stassen said he was "happy" about the way President Eisenhower had handled the ruckus over McCarthy's deal. Stassen agreed "cheerfully." Associated Press observed, that Mr. Eisenhower was right in suggesting "infringe" might have been a happier word than "undermine" in describing effects of McCarthy's deal on foreign policy.

BURN BOOKS—WHO, ME?

McCarthy fared better yet in the furor over book-burning.

On June 14, President Eisenhower denounced the "book burners" in a speech at Dartmouth College. It was generally assumed the jab was aimed at McCarthy, but drawing on his college boxing experience and feeling a little more sure of his footing, McCarthy counter-punched.

"He couldn't very well have been referring to me," McCarthy told reporters. "I have burned no books." He said he had read Eisen-

hower's speech and that "it's impossible to know to whom he was referring."

Then McCarthy landed the haymaker. He pointed out that removal or destruction of any books in U. S. overseas libraries was ordered and executed by the State Department.

"Obviously he (Mr. Eisenhower) agrees with what his Cabinet officers are doing, or he would countermand their orders," McCarthy went on.

"I'm happy that the Administration apparently agrees with me and is removing them (the books)."

McCarthy could afford to be happy. He had instigated the book-burning but it was the Administration that supinely carried it out in practice.

Small wonder that the N. Y. Times correspondent William S. White can report from Washington: "Highly placed and sophisticated men arriving in Washington from abroad—not excepting cabinet ministers—often ask anxiously about McCarthy before inquiring about the President of the United States."

Or, that a prominent British statesman, former Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee can say on the floor of Parliament: "Sometimes one wonders which is the most powerful, the President or Senator McCarthy."

Yet, constitutionally and politically, there is no doubt that the President commands vastly greater power than McCarthy. Why then does the Administration put up with these apparent humiliations? An answer that makes sense is the cloakroom remark, "But sometimes it's useful to have S.O.B.s around to do the dirty work." It's also useful to have an "S.O.B." as a lightning rod to deflect popular indignation from the things the Administration is doing, at a somewhat slower pace than McCarthy would like to see them done.

McCarthy's dirty work serves to browbeat and confuse potential

sources of effective opposition to the Eisenhower Administration. It serves to create an atmosphere in which disagreement with the most reckless, the most warlike foreign policy can be branded treason. It serves to impose intellectual conformity and sterility, and thus choke off any challenge to the wisdom of Big Business or its apostles.

PICTURE OF A METHOD

A vivid description of the McCarthyite technique, as it might affect schools, was given by Mrs. Agnes Myer, a director for the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools and wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, in an address to the 79th convention of the American Association of School Administrators on Feb. 17, 1953. She said:

"The plan is to expose any teacher who looks suspicious and may even be guilty of Communist affiliations. Then with the support of an aroused public opinion behind them, our Congressional inquisitors will attack any or all professors whose opinions they dislike."

"That will be the moment when McCarthy will move into the building to do his stuff. As in the past, he will produce his professional ex-Communists such as Budenz to say that Professor X was known to them as a fellow-Communist. Before the poor man can recover from the shock, his name will flame in every headline, his college branded as harboring Communists and encouraging communism. Financial contributions will fall off at once. Faculty morale will be shot to pieces. . . ."

Mrs. Meyer's account is terrifying, but it's only hypothetical, some might say. A real case in point, however, is the experience of James Wechsler, editor of the N. Y. Post.

Long, long ago, when he was young, Wechsler was for a short time a member of the Young Communist League. He quit the league, and from that time on became an "anti-Communist" with all the special venom of the apostate. Indeed, (Continued on Page 7)

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7804.
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

HYSTERIA AGAINST CHINA

THE SENATOR from Formosa, William F. Knowland, says he will continue his crusade for a policy that can be termed nothing else but a demand for preventive war against China and the Soviet Union.

This comes at a time when the Administration in Washington is trying to whip up hysteria against the Chinese for the arrest of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) personnel in China.

A dispatch to the New York Times yesterday reported that Knowland will press even more for "a far harder line" than the Administration is taking. According to this report Knowland wants the U.S. to serve notice that any "subversion" by "Communists" anywhere in the world "might bring an American counter-attack."

Now let's just think through those words. Subversion is the word that has been used to describe the revolution in China and Indochina, the struggles of colonial peoples for land and the determination of socialist-minded workers in Italy, for example, to win an electoral majority.

That being "subversion," a "counter-attack" using atomic and hydrogen bombs mean preventive war. It means bringing down on American cities a rain of pestilence and death that threatens the very existence of our civilization. That's the Knowland - McCarthy foreign policy.

BUT WHAT ABOUT the outcry against the Chinese concerning the operations of CIA in the Far East?

A sober warning about the provocative activities of CIA has been sounded by the organ of railroad workers, "Labor." This paper notes the recent series of articles about CIA which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. That series boasted how CIA agents were behind the overthrow of the Egyptian, Iranian and Guatemalan governments. And "Labor" asks:

"What is the effect on the people of these countries if they learn American agents are behind such sabotage?"

That same Saturday Evening Post series boasted about CIA operations in blowing up bridges and actually organizing sabotage, and other acts of violence both in Europe and in the Far East. It boasted how the agents of CIA penetrated to all the socialist countries.

Saturday Evening Post said in advance what the Chinese government is now charging against persons, both civilian and military, whom they charge are agents of the CIA.

THE PROVOCATIONS of the CIA and the demand of Senator Knowland for war now are horses from the same stable.

A policy of coexistence must of necessity be a policy for peaceful coexistence. That means an end of interference in foreign lands. It means mutual agreements on such non-interference and for real friendship, trade and cooperation to take the place of inciting war.

Rejection of McCarthyism in foreign policy is an urgent American need. We need a foreign policy which serves America.

NO RACIST APPEASEMENT

EVERY FOE OF JIMCROW schools in America should have been alerted by President Eisenhower's remarks on the issue in his Tuesday press conference. The President's reported personal opinion was that the U.S. Supreme Court would find "some form of decentralized process" to carry out its anti-segregation decision of last May 17. This "decentralized process" is a "euphemism for States' Rights—let the localities determine the final solution to the problem.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty quickly advised the press that the President had no private information, but had reached his conclusions from reading the decision. If this is true, the President has the ability to see around legal corners for the May 17 ruling containing no such indications.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling cited the 17 states and the District of Columbia, where segregation was practiced, as violators of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The President's position expressed on Tuesday would leave to these violators the right to interpret and apply the law they have been trampling upon for more than 80 years.

We have no way of knowing whether the President's words resulted from some inside knowledge, a knowledge he has denied through his press secretary; but in any case the Presidential opinion is of sufficient weight to arouse every opponent of segregation to vigilant action against possible appeasement of the un-American political racists.

AS I WAS OBSERVING the CIO's public hearings on welfare and pension fund practices that took place in Commodore Hotel, a prominent newsman who often says more than he writes turned to me at one point and said, "It seems clear from these hearings that the corruptive influences of business are entering the labor movement." I replied affirmatively and added, "And it is the most corrupt part of business—insurance and investment brokers—that is having a most direct influence."

That is the sad fact that becomes apparent as we learn more of the effect of welfare and pension fund operations upon the life of unions.

It cannot be questioned, of course, that millions of workers benefit from the welfare and pension fund agreements that have now become the rule in collective bargaining. The ill by-products of these funds should not lead us to conclusions that they ought to be abolished. Moreover, we should be practical. Whatever our opinions may be on the subject, the plain fact is that welfare and pension funds are here. Opinions about them will not change the fact. The question is what can be done to at least minimize the corruptive and paralyzing influence they bring into union life.

THE CIO'S HEARINGS, conducted by its Committee on Ethical Practices, came as a result of the recent public exposure by the New York state insurance department of several unions, mainly locals of the CIO's Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, of the milking of welfare funds by union officials.

Examples were given how union officers made themselves administrators of the funds at very high additional salaries; how commission fees for agents of insurance companies were split with such officials and how administrative costs of some funds amount to as much as a third of the funds paid out in benefits.

Those were cases of plain crooks who found a way of stealing vast sums "legitimately." But the CIO's hearings put main emphasis on the fact that the

World of Labor

by George Morris



'Fair Practices' And Welfare Funds

whole insurance business provides for a "legitimate" kick-back racket.

A commission MUST be paid for any business brought to a company. If an agent doesn't get it, the company keeps the money. That compulsory commission for insurance plans, which unions obtain through their strength, becomes the main source of corruption.

The men who decide what insurance company, agent or broker, gets the business of a welfare fund, has the power to collect for himself a nice percentage of the commission. The take is not on the basis of an individual's policy, but on the basis of the collective policies of thousands of members. A union official and agent may have \$50,000 or \$100,000 to split between themselves. And it is all quite "legitimate" under the system.

ON TOP OF THIS we see another influence creeping up. With millions of dollars floating around in the welfare funds there is increasing talk of investing those funds in stocks that would yield more than bank interest.

One of these who appeared before the CIO hearings was Robert Nathan, the economist who often advised CIO unions on wage matters. He suggested that it is time for unions to think of investing the funds.

Later in the hearings, John F. Sullivan, of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, appeared on the stand to take up where Nathan left off. Boasting that his company with 700 offices in the country is the largest stock exchange firm in the world, Sullivan described how his company

has set up a special department to advise unions on investing such funds.

It need hardly be added that the investment field is based on another chain of commissions and percentages—all "legitimate" of course—that can become a greater influence with persons in authority in a union than the interests of the union's members.

All this comes under the heading of getting unions to invest in the "free enterprise" system and become closely integrated with it rather than fighting it.

WHAT WE REALLY see is the tragic fact that when workers do squeeze concessions out of capitalism, like a pension or health insurance, a variety of rats burrow their way through to gnaw into them. The rule all the way down the line is, "what's my percentage?" This has a significant influence on the cost of insurance and the amount the worker gets.

But the costliest part of the deal to the members is in the increasing tendency in the unions to keep them in the dark on the affairs of the funds and minimize their say on their administration. The less the members know or say, the easier it is to "administer" the funds. That means even less democracy and rank and file initiative in unions, and a feeling that the union is more a ninsurance company than a fighting organization.

Some of the remedies suggested at the hearings, like abolition of commissions and periodic public accounting of the funds, are fine. But no reform in administration and practices can take the place of a democratic rank and file influence and say in the affairs of the funds.

Some McCarran Act Victims Freed In Cover-up of Jail Conditions

In an obvious attempt to ward off a scandal of corruption, maltreatment and gross neglect, the Justice Department released some persons transferred from Ellis Island to jailhouses when the Island was closed on the Justice Department's pleas of "economy."

Released were Nick Karman, Mary Karman, Clara Gelman and also John Zazuliak, all of whom had been detained more than six months pending final outcome of Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings initiated against them.

When Ellis Island was closed the New York Times bade it a nostalgic farewell.

But Pearl Buck in a letter to the Times shattered the sentimental phrases printed about the Ellis Island shutdown.

Her letter said that she has friends who have been held on Ellis Island pending decision as to their status in the U. S., but that now that Ellis Island has been closed for economy, their conditions are most unfortunate.

What were these unfortunate conditions?

Nick and Mary Karman, husband and wife were arrested in Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings last May 20. Denied bail, they were jailed on Ellis Island, where they were together.

Their 16-year-old American-born son had the privilege of visiting his incarcerated parents on Tuesdays and Saturdays for one hour.

But then Nick Karman was lodged in New York City's West

Street jail, while his wife, Mary, was jailed in the Westchester County jail from New York City. No longer could their son have at least a weekly reunion with his mother and father. He could visit his father only via telephone through a thick plate glass window after having been locked into the visiting room by a guard.

Visit his mother? On Wednesday, if he wanted to skip school or on Saturday, which was also visiting day at the West Street jail.

Clara Gelman Butel was also held on Ellis Island because bail had been denied her pending the outcome of Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings.

Her son, housed in a boarding school, is but 12 years old. The Westchester County jail ruled that no children under 16 be permitted as visitors. Clara Gelman Butel was robbed of seeing her child at all.

From Westchester comes the story of how the warden's wife sought to have one detainee act in the capacity of private dressmaker; of how an inmate works, bakes, cooks, cleans and serves private parties that last on occasion until 5 a.m., of how one inmate is compelled to work as housekeeper; of how some inmates haven't seen sunlight or been in fresh air for seven months and how detainees were allowed but one hour daily roof exercise on "nice days" and how on others they could not tell whether the sun shone unless they asked.

Such were the conditions under

which Walter-McCarran Law "detainees," who by the way, the N.Y. Times admits committed no crime, were treated as the Justice Department pleaded "economy." But the irony of the whole scheme can be seen in that the Justice Department was paying \$8 daily at Westchester compared to the usual \$4 rate.

Poland, Britain Sign Trade Pact

WARSAW, Nov. 25.—Poland and Britain have concluded a three-year trade agreement covering a wide range of industrial and farm commodities.

Under the agreement Poland will ship agricultural products such as bacon as well as timber, minerals, paper, chemicals and handicrafts. Great Britain will export to Poland wool, rubber, tin and tinplate, foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals.

The agreement also sets the financial terms under which Poland will buy machinery and technical equipment in Britain.

Daily Worker

Published Daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7804.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Except Foreign)

3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
Daily Worker & World 4.75 8.00 13.00
15¢ World 1.00 1.50 2.00

Protests Mount Against Bloodbath in Guatemala

By BILL MARDON

ONLY PRECIOUS days remain to save 20 Guatemalan patriots from the firing squad of dictator President Carlos Castillo Armas.

On Nov. 10 the civilized world with shock and horror read Castillo's announcement to United Press that the first 20 of 100 imprisoned Guatemalan "Communists" will be brutally murdered before the end of this month. Naked indication of Castillo's courtroom justice was UP's paraphrasing of the dictator's prediction that the other 80 "will be convicted and shot"—this observation freely volunteered by the butcher even before his military "trials" are concluded.

The Nov. 20 N.Y. Times reported from Guatemala City that to date 72,000 persons have been listed as "Communists," and it "was expected eventually to list 200,000 as the investigation proceeded."

It is ominously apparent that if democratic world opinion fails to halt the execution of the first 20 Guatemalan patriots before November lets out, Castillo's gang of murderers may yet wind up by massacring 200,000 Guatemalan citizens!

But an aroused public opinion already is demanding that the executioner's bullets never be fired. On Nov. 16 the World Federation of Trade Unions, in the name of 80,000,000 organized workers throughout the world, demanded "cancellation of these odious sentences and the ending of the persecution of the best workers, peasants and intellectuals of Guatemala."

BOTH HERE and abroad, people from every station of life are quickly moving to save the first 20 before it is too late. In New York, thousands of postcards are being signed and sped to Guatemalan Ambassador Jose Luis Cruz Salazar in Washington, urging that in the spirit of "simple humanitarian principles" his government grant clemency. The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions this week issued a petition in which artists, musicians and others are urging clemency for the 20 Guatemalans "whose only crime was to fight for their country and for their legally elected government."

In announcing the scheduled bloodbaths, Castillo declared that 100 Guatemalans will be executed for "tortures and murders" supposedly committed by the overthrown democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

But in Castillo's lies, thinking Americans hear the echo of Hitler's Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Poles which the Nazis and later their friends in the United States Congress fraudulently tried to attribute to the Soviet Union. As a letter to the editor published in the Nov. 13 San Francisco Chronicle pointed out:

"Why was it that, although correspondents had free access

to Guatemala before the Castillo coup d'etat, these 'murders and atrocities' were not discovered until after the overthrow of Arbenz? In an atmosphere in which every opponent of the Castillo dictatorship is called a 'Communist,' have these men had a fair trial? Could they possibly obtain justice under a government which has usurped all power, judicial as well as legislative?"

FORMER President Arbenz

Thousands Sign Clemency Plea

Clemency petitions and postcards are being signed by thousands of New Yorkers and sped to the Guatemalan Ambassador in Washington urging that his government spare the lives of 20 Guatemalan patriots doomed to face the firing squad in the next few days.

The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has just issued a petition in time for its Latin American cultural festival this weekend which declares: "As artists, musicians and others who deeply respect and admire the great creators of culture of our Latin American sister nations, we are deeply saddened to hear of the imminent execution of 20 Guatemalan patriots who fought bravely against the invasion of their country."

"We urge that no political disagreements should force the new leaders of Guatemala to begin their government by spilling their brothers' blood. In the name of our keen love for the rich beauty of Guatemala and the democratic traditions of both our nations, we beg clemency for the 20 whose only crime was to fight for their country and for their legally elected government."

The clemency postcards issued and distributed by democratic-minded friends of Latin America declared that "as Americans concerned with simple humanitarian principles, we are most anxiously hopeful that the Guatemalan government will spare the lives of 20 Guatemalans scheduled to be executed before the end of November."

on Nov. 7, in his first public press conference since becoming a political refugee in Mexico City, himself nailed the "infamous columnists" about murders and atrocities allegedly committed by his regime.

Arbenz stated that after the United Fruit Co. and State Department-inspired overthrow of his popular front government, the hatchet-man Castillo conveniently discovered in shallow graves hundreds of so-called executed "opponents" of the Arbenz government. In giving the lie to this palpably phony frameup, Arbenz clearly revealed that the bodies found were "victims of internecine fighting in Colonel Castillo's army, and that photographs had been faked." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 8.)

MILLIONS of words have been written and spoken by honest people both in the U.S. and throughout Latin America about the fresh new winds which swept through Guatemala during the pioneer democracy days of Arbenz' regime—the loosening of United Fruit's stranglehold around the necks of the Guatemalan peasants, the birth of constitutional liberties and trade union freedom, the inspiring steps to remove the blight of illiteracy and poverty from a land and people whose ancient Indian culture provided so much to human history.

But for the nonce, it might be well simply to recall the ob-

servation published in the far from pro-Arbenz columns of the N.Y. Herald Tribune. After an extended tour of Latin America, Tribune correspondent A. T. Steele wrote on May 27, a few weeks before the invasion of democratic Guatemala: "In fairness to Guatemala, it must be made clear that despite the growth of Communist influence, the people of that country enjoy more freedom than most of their Latin American neighbors."

And it was precisely such freedom and democratic reforms which the U.S. State Department feared other colonial peoples in Latin America might wish to emulate, and which moved our government and United Fruit to inspire the invasion and crushing of Guatemala's newborn liberty.

So contrast even this admittedly conservative estimate of the former Arbenz government, with life in Guatemala today where terror stalks the country; where nearly 8,000 trade unionists, peasants and democrats are in concentration camps; where the free labor and peasant organizations have been outlawed along with all other people's organizations; where civil liberties have been burned out and Guatemala's democratic constitution wiped off the books. Read and judge for yourself on which foot the shoe of "murders and atrocities" fits!

FROM CASTILLO'S GUATEMALA, the Nov. 6 N.Y. Times reported: "This country's organized labor and peasant movement is still out of action four months after the overthrow of the Jacobo Arbenz Guzman regime. The movement had grown almost unfettered for the last 10 years."

Even the U. S. Embassy in Guatemala was obliged to report in the Nov. 22 foreign commerce weekly that, out of a total of 530 unions whose leadership Castillo dissolved under the guise of ousting "Communists," only nine had thus far "reorganized."

In the Aug. 16 CIO News, Daniel Benedict, Associate Director of the CIO International Affairs department wrote after visiting Castillo with a group of AFL and Cuban trade unionists:

"... non-Communist workers known for, or suspected of, strong trade union feelings have been, and are being fired by the score. ... The long lines of obviously poor Indian peasant women seen by this writer waiting outside the jails with little baskets of food to send in to their arrested menfolk were certainly no indication that the thousands in jail are foreign Communist agitators or local Party big shots. ... In shops with five or six Communists, bosses have decided to fire dozens of workers whose 'crime' was merely union activity or protesting against wage cuts. Many of these workers have been thrown in jail."

O. A. Knight, chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, protesting to the State Department over the dismissal and jailings of trade unionists and the suspension of constitutional labor rights, wrote: "CIO is concerned because continuance of this trend will weaken all democratic forces in the Americas. ... We urge our government to impress upon all its officials and upon U.S. owned business firms the danger of this course."

This, then, is life today in Guatemala under the fascist puppet Castillo who has the gangster's gall to accuse the former democratic government of

SOVIET PRICE CUTS AVERAGE 57 PERCENT SINCE 1947

MOSCOW (Airmail).—Prices in the USSR since the end of 1947 have been reduced by an average of almost 56 percent, and still greater cuts have been made in prices of specific items. For example, in the past seven years, prices of bread and butter have been cut more than 66 percent; meat, almost 66 percent; sugar, 56 percent; fruit, 66 to 67 percent, etc.

Many items are now sold below prewar prices. Prices of some items approximate prewar, while some are still sold at prices above prewar.

Last year real earnings in the USSR were 65 percent above prewar and six times greater than before the revolution.

Public consumption is now not only several times greater than before the October Revolution, but far above prewar level (1940). The average volume of trade this year will be double the prewar average.

One more fact to indicate the growing prosperity of the population. Whereas before the revolution the workers of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Baku spent 80 percent of their incomes on food, large sections of the

workers now spend only 30 to 40 percent of their budget on food, and the remainder is spent on manufactured goods and on improvements in their living conditions.

The output of consumer goods by large-scale industry in 1940 was almost 8 times greater, and in 1953 it was 14 times greater than in 1913 (in comparable prices).

The Soviet state has launched a vast program with a view to bringing about a drastic increase in the production of consumer goods.

About 4,000 enterprises for the production of food and manufactured goods and more than 50,000 trade and public catering enterprises (to be built or rebuilt) are to begin production within the next three years.

The result will be a 50 percent increase in the supply of consumer goods to the population in the coming three years.

Housing has been radically improved in the USSR. More than 6,500,000 apartments with all modern improvements have been made available for tenancy in 1928-1953 alone.

Bavarian Youths Bar Pro-Armament Speech

AUGSBURG, Germany, Nov. 25.—Theodor Blank, Defense Minister in the Bonn government, was heckled and physically struck last night in this Bavarian town by German youths at an election meeting when he tried, despite hostile demonstrations, to justify the London and Paris agreements under which West Germany is to engage in a rearmament program. Blank suffered facial cuts and was struck across the back with a crutch wielded by a maimed war veteran. Witnesses said the cuts resulted from a wine glass which shattered as it struck his face.

Blank was escorted from the meeting by a heavy police guard.

The political meeting, in connection with next Sunday's provincial elections, was supposed to have been a rally for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party.

When Blank arrived, however, he was greeted by hisses. When he got up to speak, he was shouted down by cries of "We want no Army!" After some 25 minutes of anti-militarist demonstrations, Blank was forced to give up his attempt to make a pro-armament speech.

Blank and other leading members of the Christian Democratic

Party have been stumping Bavaria, where more than 6,000,000 registered voters will be eligible to elect a new state parliament Sunday.

A new state parliament is also being elected in Hesse on that day.

Young trade unionists have been heckling Blank at many meetings, declaring they do not want another German army and wish to be left alone to pursue their peaceful civilian existence.

In a demonstration in Munich last week, young unionists carried signs that said their grandfathers had served in Kaiser Wilhelm's army in World War I and had been killed, their fathers had served in Hitler's army in World War II and had been killed and they themselves did not intend to repeat the experience.

An attempt by officials of Blank's secretariat to present the case for armament at a recent meeting in the big waiting room of the Cologne railroad station also was frustrated by youthful demonstrators.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

STAINLESS STEEL PLATWARE—at low net prices. Wallets, Compacts, Lighters 40% off. New, Exceptional Hi-Fi Phone \$149.95—\$119.95. Portable Typewriter \$64.50—\$51.50. Lionel Sets, \$32.50 and up 32 7-3% off. Standard Brand Dish, 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819, 1 hr. parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, expedited furniture, piano movers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 6-3600. Day-night.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

LEMENT HARRIS

Licensed Insurance Broker associated with

CARL BRODSKY

all kinds of

Insurance

779 BROADWAY, COR. 11th ST. Tel: GR 5-0027 N.Y.C. 3

Deepest sympathy to MEYER & FAMILY

on death of Wife and Mother

—Painter Friends

In Memory of GRETA

Ida Mady Maurine

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

On the Japanese Movie 'Ugetsu'

Japanese movie art has developed rapidly since the end of the war.

Their films have won five Grand Prizes at international festivals in the last ten years which is a remarkable achievement for a recently conquered and occupied country.

There are two main trends in Japanese moviemaking today. First and foremost, Japan has a powerful independent film movement which concentrates mostly on theme taken from contemporary life, such as education, housing, war or peace, unemployment, democracy, imperialism.

Trade unions, mass organizations and political parties are among the sponsors and financial backers of many of these films which are so well done and so timely that they have attracted tremendous audiences.

Many of the actors, writers and directors in the independent film movement came over from the big studios where they were either blacklisted for political reasons, laid off because of hard times or were unable to make the kind of movies they were interested in doing.

Imagine if you can, a dozen independent movie companies turning out films like Salt of the Earth every few months, and you'll begin to get an idea of the strength of the independents in Japan. It explains why none of their films has ever been passed by the U. S. customs.

Then there are the commercially controlled major studios which concentrate mostly on light comedies and historicals. But so vast is the influence of the independents that the majors are compelled occasionally to take note of the fresh winds blowing across the country. The big studios in Japan also have a number of really outstanding moviemakers like Akira Kurosawa, director of Rashomon, and Kenji Misoguchi, maker of Ugetsu, working for them, and so you will find interesting works of art coming out of the majors as well.

Rashomon, which played in New York a year or two ago, was a marvelous piece of movie craftsmanship but morally decadent. (I understand that Kurosawa's later films are much closer to what the independents are trying to do).

Ugetsu, which I saw the other night at the Eighth St. Playhouse, equals if it doesn't surpass the artistry in Rashomon and in addition, its subject matter is far healthier and meaningful.

Ugetsu (a poetic expression meaning "pale and mysterious moon after the rain") says that war and greed twists men's souls and destroys their happiness. This idea in a humanistic film that combines equal parts of realism and fantasy, comes across with power and intensity.

Ugetsu is set in the closing years of the 16th century which was a time of war between rival gangs of lords, a time of famine and poverty.

Two poor peasants see in the confusion of war a chance to improve their lot.

One of them is a maker of pottery who is consumed with the desire to make money and live like a lord, and he risks the life of his wife and child to pursue this dream. That's just what it turns out to be—a horrible dream from which he awakes too late to save his family and their happiness.

The other man's foolish ambition is to become a great warrior. He abandons his wife and after being kicked around from pillar to post by the military he achieves his goal through trickery. But his victory is quickly turned into defeat when he sees his wife working in a house of prostitution, a life she was forced into when he deserted her.

War makes men do awful things, he says, as they go off together, arm in army.

Ugetsu is exquisitely photographed, directed and scored. The music of drumbeats and flutes is so well fitted to the action that if the score were removed, the film would lose a lot of its power.

Some of the scenes have the rich delicacy of Japanese watercolors. Others have the kind of pictorial beauty found only in the films of Eisenstein, the Russian master, and one or two others.

There are also scenes that make you think of the paintings of Goya and Breughel. The acting is magnificent. One admirable trait that many Japanese moviemakers have is a reverence for their craft which they are constantly exploring for new ideas. Kurosawa and Misoguchi both have developed a knack for telling a story using powerful images and a minimum of dialogue.

Through the film's striking imagery, you get a profound insight into what war and hunger does to people and particularly what the women must go through.

One criticism that could be made is that the film is over-grim, but that may be because Misoguchi's work breathes hatred for war and greed. Of course that message could have been stronger if it had shown some kind of resistance to the aggression of the war lords.

For that greater truth of life and art we must wait until some of those independently made Japanese films are permitted into the country.

Nonetheless, Ugetsu is the finest Japanese film ever shown here, and one of the best that I have seen from any country in a long time.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Movie: Letter From Unknown Woman (9) 7:30 & 10 pm
Ozzie & Harriet (7) 8
Topper (2) 8:30
Ray Bolger (7) 8:30
Big Story (4) 9
Our Miss Brooks (2) 9:30
Dear Phoebe (4) 9:30
Paragon Playhouse: The Clock (9) 9:30

Boxing: Featherweight elimination bout (4) 10
Person to Person: Ed Murrow (2) 10:30: Maurice Evans

MOVIES

Movie: Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday (British) (2) 12:15
A Star Is Born, Victoria
UPA Mr. Magoo Cartoon Festival, 5th Ave. Cinema

True Friends (new Soviet film), Stanley

Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Paris.

Aida—opera on film (Italian), Little Carnegie

Lili, 52nd St. Translux.

High and Dry (British), Sutton

Little Kidnappers (British), Translux 60th St.

The Detective (British), Fine Arts

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Translux 72nd St. (revival)

Beau Brummel, Loew's circuit

Hansel & Gretel (puppets), Broadway

Mr. Hulot's Holiday (Jacques Tati) Art

Beauties in the Night (French), 68th St. Playhouse

Ugetsu (Japanese) & Stars of Russian Ballet (Russian) Thalia

Blue Angel & Children of Paradise (French) 55th St.

Vanishing Prairie (Disney), Academy of Music

Pickwick Papers (British) & La Plaisis (French), Symphony

An Inspector Calls (British), Plaza

Lavender Hill Mob & Tight Little Island (British), Guild 50th

DRAMA

In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews

Twelfth Night—Shakespeare, Jan Hus Auditorium

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden

Kismet, Ziegfeld

The Nutcracker, N.Y. City

Ballet—City Center, Thru Dec. 19

Way of the World by Congreve, Cherry Lane Theatre

Sandhog, Phoenix Theatre, The

Dybbuk, 4th St. Theatre

Wedding Breakfast, 46th St. Theatre

Link Troubles of Youth to Climate Of Atom-War Fear

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25. — The threat of atomic warfare accentuates juvenile delinquency, the Southern Medical Association was told here.

Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, director of public health for the District of Columbia, speaking before the SMA at a meeting in Kiel Auditorium, said "We have become the first generation in history which is living under the threat of total annihilation. This threat is reflected in the anxieties and uncertainties of parents who, in turn, impart them to their children."

Juvenile delinquency has reached "epidemic" stages, Dr. Seckinger declared. Many other factors contribute to it, but the root lies in emotional insecurity, which is increased in boys and girls by conditions associated with the threat of war.

The military draft, he said, making it difficult for boys and girls to plan along constructive lines, accentuates their "don't care" attitudes. The population movement associated with defense production has also contributed to feelings of insecurity.

Musie

'Aida' on the Screen Is Lavish Production

S. Hurok, who for generations has been bringing the best of European art to American audiences, has for the first time brought a European motion picture here—a sumptuous production, made in Italy, one of Verdi's greatest operas "Aida." This production, now on view at the Little Carnegie on 57th street, is a blaze of color and lavish costuming, with the voices of singers dubbed in for actors who look the parts they are supposed to represent, which is not the usual case in grand opera as performed at the Met.

This use of all the new techniques made available by modern engineering to bring to wider audiences the glories of such great composers as Verdi is a commendable event. In the present case, "Aida," composed as a grand spectacle ordered by the Khedive for the opening of the opera house at Cairo in 1871, is specially suitable for screen production, with its triumphal march and its magnificent scenes of the palace of Memphis Thebes in ancient Egypt.

The singing manages to come through, despite the visual distractions, for the directors have not vulgarly indulged in peritatic camera shots, but have allowed the camera to dwell long enough on the scenes, with intelligent regard for the text, to avoid a rupture in the musical line. Ebe Stignani, the Italian soprano whose singing of the role of the Egyptian princess, Amneries, is dubbed in, comes through magnificently, and Alfro Pol's acting as Amonasros, the king of Ethiopia, has dignity.



These are among the high spots.

It must be said, however, that future productions still have the problem of bringing to movie audiences the warmer quality and the greater variety that the human voice can achieve in stage performances.

But the event as a whole is an achievement, and is to be welcomed particularly in the U.S., where so little progress, despite the recent increase in small opera companies, has been made in making that art as available to Americans as it is to people in other parts of the world. —R.H.

Detroit Writer Cites Arming Of Hitler

DETROIT.—Charles C. Lockwood, well known liberal columnist here for neighborhood newspapers writes this last week that the American foreign policy of aiding the rearmament of Western Germany is playing with fire exactly as was done with Hitler back in the 30s.

He writes: "In the 1930s, England, France and the United States aided the Krupp interests in Germany in financing Hitler and his gang. Big Business not only wanted an immediate customer for military output, but it was planned that a re-armed Germany would act as a buffer against Soviet Russia and furnish protection to western capitalism."

"However it didn't work out as planned. Hitler invaded Poland, and France and England were reluctantly dragged in. By the time Russia was involved, it was all too apparent that Hitler had to be stopped at whatever cost. It was all too plain then that the well laid plans had miscarried with tragic and awful results."

"One would naturally think that intelligent people would be exceedingly loath to repeat such a costly and ghastly experience as took place in 1930. But what is exactly the situation?"

"We are now in this year of 1954 engaged in putting an all-out campaign to rearm Germany and Japan. We are putting many of the same old military gang in high positions of authority. We are again hoping and planning to use these countries as buffers and bulwarks against the Soviet Union."

"In short we are playing with fire exactly as we did in the 1930s. The lessons that history should have taught us seem to mean nothing to the crowd in power in Washington."

CENSURE

(Continued from page 4)

Wechsler complains that he was an "anti-Communist" long before McCarthy, and even now is more effective at it.

That's an argument Wechsler and McCarthy can resolve themselves, but the pertinent fact here is that the N. Y. Post has also gunned for McCarthy, and this got under the Senator's skin. So, he summoned Wechsler before his Senate Committee for the McCarthy treatment.

The performance was so raw that Editor & Publisher, ultra-conservative mouthpiece of the newspaper industry, protested:

"The line of questioning (of Wechsler by McCarthy) leaves the impression that any newspaperman whose opinions do not happen to coincide with the Senator's, or who happens to criticize an anti-Communist, may be called before his committee for a grilling on his editorial views or those of his paper. He might even be labelled a Communist by the committee chairman. . . ."

"The Senator has every right to attack the Post, its editor, or any other newspaper or newspaperman. But we think it is an abuse of his position, and a dangerous precedent, to use the forum of his investigating committee to accuse an editor of subservience to the Communist cause because that editor's writings are not to his liking. . . ."

Freedom of the press might be a sensitive to some, but McCarthy has employed the same blackmail technique in every field he has invaded, and with particular success in electioneering. He is justly credited with "red-baiting" Millard E. Tydings, an ultra-conservative Maryland Democrat, out of the U. S. Senate. And a Look magazine article estimated: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of no other Senator, that (he) had at least some direct hand in the election, since 1950, of eight or 10 members of the U. S. Senate."

In each instance he was the S.O.B. called in to do the "dirty work," and he did it with ruthless effectiveness, thus enhancing his own power and capacity for intimidation.

Marcantonio Memorial Meet to Be Held Dec. 7

A memorial meeting to pay tribute to the late Congressman Vito Marcantonio will be held on Dec. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave., it was announced by the Vito Marcantonio Memorial. Dec. 7 is the 52nd anniversary of Marcantonio's birth.

Tickets may be obtained at the 1484 First Ave. or 247 E. 116 St. headquarters of the Vito Marcantonio Political Association, or at the box office the night of the meeting.

The Vito Marcantonio Memorial



Chicago Mandate to Rep. O'Hara; McCarthyism, Racism Must Go

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Barratt O'Hara is returning to Congress with an unmistakable mandate from voters in Chicago's 2nd Congressional District: Racism and McCarthyism must go!

It was O'Hara's Republican opponent, red-baiting, Negro-hating Richard B. Vail, one-time member of the House un-American Activities Committee, who proclaimed these the issues of the 2nd District election struggle for 1954; and on Nov. 2, the people of this vast South Side district made their answer overwhelmingly clear.

They swept the veteran New Deal Democrat O'Hara back in-

to office with a thunderous 27,000-vote majority over Vail, the largest majority yet recorded in the eight-year-old see-saw battle between these two men for congressional office.

The 2nd District is interracial and mainly workingclass in the heavily populated 4th, 5th and 6th wards, from 43rd to 67th Sts., Stoney Island to Cottage Grove Ave. Here live the bulk of the Negro people who make up 40 percent of the district. A concentration of professional and intellectual workers connected with the University of Chicago live in the 5th Ward. It is middle class and predominantly white in the 7th Ward, workingclass again in the 8th and 10th Wards reaching to 95th St. on the south, where many steelworkers live in lily-white communities bordering the racist terror-stricken Trumbull Homes housing project.

The 2nd Congressional is a district of many churches and temples of all faiths, almost half of them Catholic, and the other half Protestant and Jewish.

THE KEY to Barratt O'Hara's victory, we discover, lay in a wide coalition from among these varied elements; groups frequently divided on other issues, but drawn together by their common disgust with Richard Vail's blatant McCarthyism and avowed racism. Labor was also drawn in on the basis of Vail's anti-labor record.

The defeated McCarthyite has charged that a "Communist plot," inspired by the "Illinois Worker," was responsible for his downfall. While this paper and Left and progressive citizens in the 2nd District are proud to have made this independent, but limited, contribution to Vail's defeat, it was in fact another publication which contributed to the downfall of this racist.

A FOUR-PAGE hate-sheet titled the "Southeast Recorder" and distributed exclusively among scores of thousands of white voters in the 2nd District, openly boasted Vail's platform: for segregated housing, for more Taft-Hartley chains around labor, against F.E.P.C. and all other social welfare legislation. "Vote for Congress Will Establish Attitude of White Voters Toward Mixed Neighborhoods," was the theme of Vail's papers. Its columns were filled with attacks on such diverse organizations as the CIO, NAACP, the Negro press, students and faculties of the University of Chicago and Roosevelt University, with thinly veiled appeals to religious prejudice.

The "Recorder" reaped the whirlwind. Quick to denounce Vail's bigotry was the Chicago Sun-Times, which featured a statement by 25 churchmen of all denominations. The Church Federation of Chicago and the Council Against Discrimination issued a widely-publicized state-

ment condemning "the vicious character of Vail's political campaigning . . . arousing irreconcilable divisions along racial and religious lines." This statement, 50,000 copies distributed in the white community, had a strong impact.

Leaders of the Catholic Interracial Council and the Catholic Labor Alliance made a denunciation of Vail's "base appeal to racial and religious bigotry."

From community organizations and civic and fraternal groups came the demand that Republican leaders officially condemn Vail's candidacy.

Most dramatic was the resolution unanimously approved by a meeting of 100 citizens of the North Kenwood-Oakland Community Conference, calling upon Cook County GOP Chairman Edward F. Moore and Governor Stratton to ask Vail to withdraw from the race. The resolution came from Harris B. Gaines, prominent Negro Republican. Within days, both Moore and Stratton made public declarations condemning Vail's tactics as "un-American," but did not ask Vail's withdrawal.

FORCED to note the wave of public protest against Vail, two of Chicago's four daily newspapers broke their silence to urge his defeat. A third paper withdrew its endorsement of Vail and remained "neutral." Col. McCormick's Chicago Tribune alone continued to recommend his election.

CIO and AFL unions joined forces with the Independent Voters of Illinois to establish a joint headquarters for precinct work on O'Hara's behalf. The IVI's role in the campaign was outstanding.

Hesitation in dealing with the issues raised by his opponent marked a good part of O'Hara's campaign. He had accepted advice from Democratic Party leaders and from "liberals" that a vigorous stand against Vail's racism might cost the candidate the support of some voters at the south end of the district.

But the avalanche of indignation over Vail's propaganda compelled O'Hara to answer Vail's rantings squarely. "Vail's attack on the Negro people has made a racism a national issue," he declared in one of his final campaign speeches. "It will be felt by all Americans if Vail is elected."

VAIL'S hypocrisy in appealing to white workers for their votes was exposed by the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union in a leaflet which pointed out: "Vail calls himself champion of the 'white voters' who live in the 2nd District, but white workers who work at break-neck speed in his plant on 95th St. know better . . . they know he fired 28 white voters who had joined the CIO Steelworkers Union. . . ."

As the campaign neared its end the anti-Vail coalition was active in every one of the six wards comprising the 2nd District. IVI workers even found Republicans distributing O'Hara literature in the 8th Ward. Non-partisan organizations like the League of Women Voters, the NAACP Youth Council, the Young Women's Christian Association, the PTA's, while taking no stand on the candidates, made certain their members could compare their voting records.

PLAYING a dominant role in the fight were the Negro people of the 2nd District. In the shops, on street corners, in churches and block organizations, the Negro voter worked hard to answer Vail's challenge.

The results of this historic coalition in Chicago's 2nd Congressional District were clear-cut and decisive on election day. At the last count, Barratt O'Hara had received 74,670 votes, to Vail's 47,839, a majority almost six times as great as O'Hara's 1952 victory!

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Pick Navy in Gridiron 'Debate'

HAVING STAGGERED through a fair season as a predictor with one week of absolutely shocking success in naming the week's two major upsets, I suppose I oughtn't to try to dodge the big game tomorrow, Army vs. Navy. Can't leave the public palpitating for the "word." (Oh, can I?)

Army rates a slight favorite. It is an offensive club of shocking and explosive power. I have heard one other characterization, from down New Haven way where a whole host of Blues limped off the field—unnecessarily rough. As an "army alumnus" (about 15 million of us) I'll have to reject this slander against my alma mater. As for the determined manner of assembling such a formidable grid machine and how it fits in with amateur concepts, well . . . don't give me a hard time now.

The lads from the plains above the Hudson rate the number one college team in the land on offense, averaging 459.4 yards per game. That's a lot of real estate. However, it should be noted that the heavy yardage was rolled up against Ivy League foes like Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale and Pennsylvania which do not enjoy the privilege of spring training such as Army does, and which abide by the Eastern Intercollegiate rules governing eligibility of four year players, which Army does not.

Army lost one game, the opener to South Carolina, a shocker, but it should be noted that this was played without Don Hollender, an end of such varied talents as to recall the fabled Paul Robeson of Rutgers. Navy lost two, a shocker to Pitt, and a close one in the mud to Notre Dame.

The Middies also rate high on the attacking lists, also with the help of such lascivious Ivy pickings as Dartmouth, Penn and poor little Columbia. However, it has a more astringent defensive record than Army.

Army has more big names, Hobleder, Vann, Bell, Eubel, Chasnauskus, Kyasky. It has shown much more of an aerial threat than the more overland minded Navy, with the sudden long one from big handed Vann to mercury legged Hollender the crusher.

The opinion here, and it is not anti-militarist in origin, is that Army is slightly overrated because of its schedule. It fattened on the Ivys, had to scramble in the mud with Virginia, lost after all to South Carolina and a great enough team can't depend on one man, and more interesting than any of these things, couldn't keep any of its foes but futile Penn from crossing its goal line. In other words, it is not an impregnable machine. Ohio State, UCLA or Oklahoma might conceivably do them in.

So—as you may have been gathering by now, I'm going to go with Navy's high spirited ground attack and stronger looking defense to pull a little weeny upset.

Quite a ball game it will be too (on TV) before 100,000 in Municipal Stadium.

One thing about it intrigues me. With the big brass and tassels all over the place from the Pentagon and both academies, can you imagine the consternation at halftime if someone took the microphone and intoned:

"Resolved, that the United States recognize Red China. For the affirmative. . . ."

By the way, there was an interesting editorial comment on the West Point-Annapolis debating ban in the University of Michigan's student newspaper. "Following the policy laid down by the military, it is easy to visualize a time when West Point and Annapolis debate teams are disqualified entirely from debating on any topic of national interest which has been temporarily 'solved' by policy makers."

Well, how'd we get into this? Hope you enjoy the West Point-Annapolis "debate" on your television screen Saturday. It IS an interesting clash.

Next Predictions—Baseball!

RUNNING LIGHTLY through the rest of the Saturday list, OKLAHOMA over Oklahoma A&M, WEST VIRGINIA over Virginia, TEXAS TECH over Hadin Simms (didn't you know?), ARKANSAS over Houston, NOTRE DAME over Southern Cal, MISSISSIPPI over ditto State, GEORGIA TECH over Georgia, AUBURN over Alabama, DUKE over North Carolina, LSU over Tulane, SOUTH CAROLINA over Wake Forest, BAYLOR over Rice, TENNESSEE over Vanderbilt, MIAMI over Florida and moon over Miami, VILLANOVA to upset poor Fordham, BOSTON COLLEGE over Holy Cross, SMU over TCU and how are u.

Hope you enjoyed your Thanksgiving. I don't know about mine yet since this is written Wednesday night to help spring me loose for Thursday.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IS ISSUE IN DIVORCE CASE

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A doctor has testified he performed artificial insemination upon a woman now seeking sole custody of her alleged "test tube" baby.

Dr. Joseph S. Angell, 40, said yesterday he was sure five-year-old David Doornbos was conceived by the artificial insemination he performed on Mrs. Mary B. Doornbos.

Mrs. Doornbos, 36, is suing her husband for divorce and demanding David's custody on grounds that she is the sole parent.

Angell said he has performed several dozen artificial inseminations and estimated 1,500 to 2,000 Chicago-area doctors do the same.

Mrs. Doornbos' husband joined her in requesting the artificial insemination, he said, and was present when it was performed. The doctor said his fee was \$10, and \$50 was paid to the anonymous donor.

Mrs. Doornbos showed signs of pregnancy 22 days after the artificial insemination, Angell said.

Doornbos has charged that artificial insemination constitutes adultery and that his wife and the doctor should be punished if it did occur.

Hoyer Spreads New Net

PHILADELPHIA.—In a statement by the Philadelphia Teachers Union, superintendent of schools Louis P. Hoyer is accused of extending his inquisition into the personal life and political ideas of public school teachers to new groups and of broadening his questions to net new victims.

Excerpts from the statement follow:

To determine professional fitness to teach, Dr. Hoyer now wants the answers to the following:

What is your opinion of the situation in China?

Do you think China should be admitted to the United Nations?

What do you think about the recent war in Korea?

Are you a member of the Americans for Democratic Action?

Are you a member of the Progressive Party?

Are you a member of the American Civil Liberties Union?

"The teacher's job depends on the correct answer. The 'correct' answer depends on Dr. Hoyer. He stated to a teacher: 'The question is not whether you are a Communist. The question is whether you think like one.'"

"A teacher is in this position: if he challenges the superintendent he will be smeared by disloyalty innuendos and insinuations, unproved and unprovable, but carefully worked into headlines by close teamwork between Dr. Hoyer and a sensation-hunger press."

"If the teacher acquiesces in his totally illegal questioning, he is surrendering his American right to think and have opinions."

What's On?

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS—Thanksgiving Holiday Dance-a-Round Square, folk, and Social Dancing for all Entertainment. Fri. eve, Nov. 26. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. 75c.

JOSEPH CLARK, writer and columnist, will speak on "I Saw Salisbury See Russia" Sun., Nov. 28, 8:30 p.m. at 408 Cleveland St., B'klyn (cor. Blake Ave.).

A TRIBUTE TO ANDREI VISHINSKY: the man, the diplomat, the scholar—with Leon Josephson, John Pittman, Alexander Trachtenberg. Jefferson School, 575 64th Ave. Sun., Nov. 28, 8 p.m. \$1.

STARTS TOMORROW

American Premiere • Artkino's New Documentary

"WE VISIT MOSCOW"

with Galina Ulanova and other artists of the Bolshoi Theatre

STANLEY THEATRE, 7th AVE. BET. 41 & 42 STS.

LATIN AMERICAN FESTIVAL

Sunday, November 28, 1:00 to 11:00 P.M.

Casa Gallica — 153 West 64th Street

Afternoon Events — 1 to 7 P.M.

Exhibits, Films, Children's Program, Spanish-American dinner. Do your Xmas shopping early at the Latin-American bazaar.

Evening — 8 P.M.

A Concert of Latin-American Music performed by Alan Booth, Maria Martinez, Max Hollander, Jeanne Rosenblum and Ruby Dee reading selections of Latin-American poetry.

TICKETS: ASP, 35 W. 64th St. Telephone: SU 7-6771. General admission 25c (children free). Movie 50c. Concert \$1.50. Dinner \$1.25. All events \$3.00 (excluding dinner).